

THE WEATHER									
Washington—Fair tonight and Thursday, except rain in extreme southeast.									
TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR									
8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
63	63	63	64	64	65	65	65	65	65

Evening Public Ledger

POSTSCRIPT

VOL. IV, NO. 244

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1918

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PRICE TWO CENTS

WILSON URGING DELAY IN DRAFT AGE EXTENSION

Baker Gives President's View—May Go Over to Next Session

SENATE SEES NECESSITY

Some Members Think Present Plan Will Furnish Enough Men

Washington, June 26.—Extension of draft ages to include men between the ages of twenty and forty years may be held up until next session by suggestion of President Wilson and Secretary Baker.

The President is understood to oppose modifying the age limits this session. Secretary Baker, who conferred today with members of the Senate Military Committee, is said to have conveyed this word to the legislators, adding his own concurrence in the President's views.

The Senate recognizes the necessity for changing age, although a few members are clinging to the idea that, because 10,000,000 or more have been registered, it ought to be possible to draft all the men needed from among this number. Repeated warnings that Class I, made up of those without dependents, is shortly to be depleted, have failed to convince these Senators. Some of them are opposing the change on the ground that they do not believe the War Department would be able to dispose of today the \$12,000,000,000 army bill will pass.

SENATE LOATH TO EXTEND DRAFT

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

Washington, June 26.—Senator Wadsworth has called upon the Senate to "make the war world war." With the dropping out of Russia it had ceased to be a world war. According to him, as soon as numerical superiority over the Germans had been re-established on the west front, this country should send an army into Siberia to re-establish the front. He would have troops sent to Salonica to have the troops there into activity. He would participate with England in the operations in Mesopotamia and Palestine. He asked that he be made upon Bulgaria and Turkey as well as upon Germany and Austria.

The Senator was taking part in the debate on the Fall amendment to the army appropriations bill providing for the drafting of men over the age of forty-five years old, but merely to train the training of those under twenty-one.

Favors Twenty to Forty Years

An amendment by Senator Fall of New Mexico to extend the age of the army appropriation bill was under consideration. Later the Senator revised the amendment to make the ages twenty to forty. A provision that youths under twenty-one should not be called into active service was eliminated.

The New York Senator saw the nation's task big and favored, accordingly, the widest practicable extending of the draft age. He called upon fathers were urged to be called upon from the present registry, he said, it would be necessary to authorize the registering of these men for military service. By calling out a large army and making the fight against Germany and Austria it could be made, Mr. Wadsworth said the war would be shortened.

Democrats Opposed

But he was almost alone in presenting a bold and large conception of this country's duty and of the preparation necessary for its performance. The Senate for the most part was content to play politics with the extension of the draft. And the Administration is playing politics with it, and timid politics at that.

The Democratic party does not want to go into the coming national campaign with the responsibility of a military record. The Democrats wish to pretend that plenty of men are to be had for the war.

Spain Wants Liberty to Act

"Intervention in International Affairs" Government's Desire

Madrid, June 26.—The Government is anxious to complete its parliamentary business and adjourn Parliament so that it will have an opportunity to "intervene in international affairs of the highest importance."

The declaration was made today by former Minister Caballero.

SWISS INTERN U. S. FLIER

Piloting French Biplane, He Lands Over Border Uninjured

Paris, June 26.—A French biplane, piloted by an American aviator, landed in Switzerland, and the American, a lieutenant, was interned by the Swiss authorities, said a dispatch received here today.

The machine was damaged, but the aviator was uninjured.

Allies' Raids Win Official Reports Show

FRENCH

"In the regions of Mally-Reneval, Milcoev, Vinly, Cornillet and Lorraine we made successful raids, capturing prisoners and machine guns."

"A German attack in the sector of Le Port was repulsed. American forces carried out a brilliant operation in detail in Belleau wood during the night. One hundred and fifty German prisoners, among them a captain, have been counted so far."

Evening Ledger to Publish Draft Numbers Promptly

The EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER has made special arrangements to obtain the numbers of the second draft lottery tomorrow as soon as they are drawn and will publish them in special editions until the lottery is completed.

Secretary of War Baker, blindfolded, will draw the first number at 9:30 a. m. in a committee room of the Senate Building at Washington.

The drawing will place nearly 800,000 men who became twenty-one years of age since the first drawing in the order in which they shall be called for military service.

Twelve hundred numbers are to be drawn, and it is expected the proceeding will be completed in three hours.

344,525 CALLED TO ARMY CAMPS NEXT MONTH

New Summons by Crowder Makes Huge Total for July

Washington, June 26.—Draft calls, announced by the Provost Marshal General during the last twelve hours show that at least 344,525 men will go to training camps during July.

Four calls totalling 124,525 men were announced today, in addition to the call for 220,000 issued last night.

Of the calls today, 33,253 whites are ordered to entrain July 5-9, and 21,255 whites are ordered to entrain July 15-19. Between July 18 and 20 a total of 45,000 negroes are ordered to entrain, and 25,011 more between July 29 and 31.

MAJOR TEDDY, JR., POPULAR

Young Roosevelt, Cited for Bravery, Idol of His Men

By EDWIN L. JAMES

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

With the American Army on the Marne, June 26.

American forces have advanced their line south of Belleau wood for a distance of 200 to 400 yards on a front of one kilometer, capturing machine guns and routing the Germans out of several hidden gun nests.

This fight, which lasted four hours, was accompanied by artillery or gas fire and was mostly close hand fighting, the kind which Americans most prefer. It was a fight such as seldom occurs in this war, where usually trench positions are so well defined that barrages can be laid safely by both sides down to a matter of inches.

Germans and Americans got so mixed up in the north end of the Bois de Belleau that neither side could use artillery for fear of killing its own men.

KERENSKY COMING TO U. S.

Former Russian Premier Reported to Have Left London

London, June 26.—Alexander Kerensky, former Russian Premier, who arrived in London several days ago, is reported today to have left for America. Officials denied there was any political significance in his visit here, or in his proposed trip to the United States.

Several weeks ago it was reported that Kerensky had already arrived in America, and that his purpose in coming here was to obtain the aid of the United States in restoring his government, overthrown by the Bolsheviks.

ROUND UP "SLACKERS"

Police Begin Early on "Work or Fight" Crusade

Provost Marshal General Crowder has been "beaten to it" by the police of the Twelfth and Pine streets station.

The "work or fight" order of the provost marshal does not become effective for a few days. But the police have taken to the streets enforcing it, arresting sixteen negroes in South street poolrooms on suspicion of being "gentlemen" of leisure.

AMERICANS CAPTURE 221 AND ALL BELLEAU WOOD

With the Americans on the Marne, June 26.

The Germans took the remainder of Belleau wood last night.

The German losses in killed and wounded are extremely heavy. They also lost at least 221 prisoners, including a captain and six other officers. The Americans captured many machine guns.

In this action the Americans further flattened the apex of the German drive toward Paris. They now completely hold the wood, the northern end of which has been in dispute since the Americans first halted the German rush three weeks ago.

The Germans desperately sought to retain the advantage of holding the wood, but the Americans, aided by German troops, were unable to do so. They literally crowded their part of the forest with their own dead.

Our success resulted from heavy shelling all Tuesday, which was followed by an attack at 8 p. m. An hour and a half later, the enemy was reported as attempting to leave the wood, but was stopped by an enfilading machine-gun fire, many fighting to the death, others surrendering.

This morning Private Frank P. Lennart, Chicago, marched into headquarters here in the company of twenty-eight German privates and five officers, all of whom surrendered to him. Lennart said they had first taken him prisoner. Lennart insisted he had promised his captain he'd take them in, and he had obtained consent to lead them out of the woods.

This incident does not indicate the general nature of the fighting which was most desperate. It lasted until midnight when the Americans, aided by German troops, had dug in to maintain their gains and an American unit in the open on the right had forced its way as far north as the point of the woods, completely straightening the line.

The Germans, with the exception of one captain, who knew before we did that they were surrounded, fought until they were driven from their strongholds by hand grenades or bayonets. They reserved their machine-guns.

YANKEES ROUT Foe in Fight AT BELLEAU WOOD

Advance 200 to 400 Yards on Kilometer Front

BATTLE LASTS 4 HOURS

Pershing's Men Revel in Favorite Style of Combat—Ting Enemy

Americans Fight Valiantly, Punish Superior Numbers

With the American Army in France, June 25 (Night).

An entire German battalion participated in yesterday morning's raid near Badoviller against two Franco-American companies that were holding strong points.

The attack followed a violent bombardment.

The Germans were split up into two parties. Each group appeared to outnumber the Allied forces, but despite this fact German prisoners were taken and casualties were inflicted upon the attackers. Our men fought valiantly.

PRESIDENT'S WIFE VISITS CITY TODAY

Will Present Flag to Main Line Girl Scouts This Afternoon

SOLD MOST WAR BONDS

By EDWIN L. JAMES

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Germans and Americans got so mixed up in the north end of the Bois de Belleau that neither side could use artillery for fear of killing its own men.

Americans began to advance at 6 o'clock in broad daylight. In the extreme north woods the Germans had machine guns, which were firing against us. Our men advanced against these positions and discovered that to the north of the woods the Germans had established a strong line position. We advanced close to this and are holding our position near the Hun line.

Miss Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President, will visit Philadelphia this afternoon to present members of Troop 57, Girl Scouts of Philadelphia, with the American flag she promised the Philadelphia troop selling the most Liberty Bonds.

Miss Glen Martin and Miss Ellen Mary Cassatt, heads of the Girl Scouts organization here, will meet the President's wife when she arrives at 2:30 o'clock at Broad Street Station and escort her to the Broad Street Theatre, where the ceremony will be held.

Troop 57, whose membership takes in Villanova, Bryn Mawr and other Main Line towns, sold 408,900 Liberty Bonds in the last loan, the largest number sold by any troop in the country. Miss Mary Farnum Packard, Villanova, is captain of the victorious troop.

Miss Clara Ellis, Bryn Mawr, who sold more bonds than any individual Girl, has been delegated to present to Mrs. Wilson a bouquet of orchids, her favorite flower.

The girl scouts will give the salute and pledge allegiance to the flag as the opening number of the program. Led by the Marine Band they will sing "America." Mrs. Juliet Lowe, New York, national president of the Girl Scouts, will introduce Mrs. Wilson.

Mrs. Wilson plans to return to Washington immediately after the program. She will be accompanied here by her special secretary, Miss Benham.

BERLIN ENDS PEACE PARLEY ON U. S. TERMS

Hertling Will Not Discuss Wilson's "Four Points" Further

CHANCELLOR ADDS TO KUEHLMANN'S SPEECH

Statements From Opponents, "Especially America," Make New Debate Futile

NOT A "PEACE BASIS"

Official Draft of Foreign Secretary's Address Declared Tampered With

London, June 26.

Germany refuses further discussion of the "four peace points" of President Wilson's speech of February 11. This was made plain in the Helldorf debate following Foreign Secretary Kuehlmann's "war-aims" speech of Monday, according to dispatches from Amsterdam.

Hertling's Attitude

Chancellor von Hertling made a brief address, in which he said that when he recently spoke concerning peace it was regarded by the Allies as a "symptom of weakness and a crafty trap," the same dispatch said. When he spoke of Germany's "unshakable basis of peace," he said "I did not mean to speak of the threads of peace." "In principle, I agreed to four of the principles in President Wilson's message of February 11," von Hertling said. "He declared that a possible basis of peace, but as Wilson had not replied there was 'no use of continuing the spinning of the threads thus started.'"

"There is still less object," he said, "after statements made since that time, especially from America, to be made of peace, but as Wilson had not replied there was 'no use of continuing the spinning of the threads thus started.'"

"At first I had the intention of participating in this debate," said von Hertling.

"I originally had no intention of taking part in this debate," said the Chancellor. "The reasons for my reticence are apparent, namely, the export of the peace program, together with my predecessor's remarks in previous speeches."

"If we spoke our willingness for peace, especially in this connection, it would be regarded as a symptom of weakness and our immediate impending collapse. By others it was regarded as a crafty trap."

"I did not speak on the other hand, of our unshakable will to defend ourselves in a war of conquest so criminally through in principle, my statement was the voice of German statesmen must submit willingly."

"I was in my opinion on February 24 and expressly stated my attitude toward the message of President Wilson. He discussed his four points and in my opinion, my assessment. I said these four points for the sake of peace, a general world peace whatever followed this, so that there is no object in spinning any further threads."

WAR-HELD WORK PADS CITY'S PURSE

Canceled, Contracts Will Render Useless Many Jobholders

Way to Boost Police

Many City Engineers, Surveyors, Draftsmen, Clerks and Inspectors Will Find Themselves with Little or Nothing to Do Before the End of Summer, Because of the Stoppage of Municipal Work Until After the War. Their Aggregate Salary, if Political Powers would Permit Their Being Dropped, would Go Far Toward Providing an Increase for Firemen and Policemen.

The money thus saved, if augmented by the \$92,000 balance that Director Wilson, of the Department of Public Safety, says he will have partly because of his inability to keep filled the ranks of policemen and firemen, would make up so much of the planned wage increase that it would be very easy for Council to find any further balance needed to give the men of the two important bureaus a satisfying wage.

The present pay of policemen and firemen is so inadequate that in these times of high prices it is with the utmost difficulty that both classes are being kept in the city. Money appropriated early in the year for a full force of both classes is being up in balances that could be applied to the increases asked.

Cash Juggling Intimated

Unless something of this kind is done, money actually set aside for paying police and firemen will be transferred to other purposes more important, in the opinion of politicians, than paying a fair wage to the two bureaus, upon whose efforts the safety and protection of the city largely rests.

The \$92,000 balance expected in the Department of Public Safety is a nest egg that will be available at the year's end, for use either as indicated or to merge and make a part of 1919 funds available for appropriation. If taken as a provision, whose efforts the safety and protection of the city largely rests, the move will be in strong contrast to conditions in previous years, when it has frequently been necessary to add funds for this department's activities.

The entire construction program of the city in connection with public improvements is in an unsteady condition, and unless Mayor Smith and his advisers can find a way to keep the program from being abandoned, the city will be in a very precarious financial position.

MACHINERY OF DEATH SET FOR NEXT DRIVE

British Soldiers and Defenses on Edge for Onslaught. Confidence Rules British—Bapaume Bombed by Airmen Every Day

By PHILIP GIBBS

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

War Correspondents' Headquarters on the Western Front, June 26.

The senior officers of a British regiment went around the lines the other day. They asked one man what he thought would happen if the enemy attacked his sector. "The man thought for a moment to measure things up in his mind, and then he said in his dryest way: 'Well, sir, if he comes over here we shall make things damned interesting for him.'"

The word "interesting" covers the deep and terrible meaning which that soldier had in mind, and which was not in his mind, and then he said in his dryest way: "Well, sir, if he comes over here we shall make things damned interesting for him."

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ITALIANS MAY SEEK DECISION BY BIG BLOW

Resolute Following Up Offensive Means Enemy Disaster

TEUTON RETIREMENT IN MARSH LANDS

Debauch of Drive Regarded as Serious Impairment of German Influence

FOCH PLANNED DEFENSE

Strengthened Allied Line and Piave Stand, Generalissimo's Strategy

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Paris, June 26.

It is reported here that the Austrian defeat has resulted in the capture of a much larger number of prisoners than the official bulletins have yet disclosed. One statement is that in the last two days alone no fewer than 10,000 Austrians have been taken captive.

The Italian victory is now recognized to be an incontestable fact of the Marne, and there are high hopes here that it may lead to a whole series of further happy results.

Most of the important papers speculate as to how far the Italian will be able to exploit their triumphs. Joseph Reinach in the French press believes that the official bulletin has yet disclosed one statement is that in the last two days alone no fewer than 10,000 Austrians have been taken captive.

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BAVARIA'S HARVEST REPORTED A FAILURE

COPENHAGEN, June 26.—The Bavarian harvest this season has proved a failure and the population is preparing for still further sufferings, said a dispatch from Berlin quoting the Tageblatt.

UNITED STATES LENDS BELGIUM \$2,250,000 MORE

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Belgium today was extended a further credit of \$2,250,000 by the United States.

GENERAL STRIKE ON IN HUNGARY

Railway, Postal and Telephone Service Involved. See Political Significance

SEYDLER'S AIDS TO STAY

By AUSTIN WEST

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Milan, June 26.

From the Montello upland to San Dona the whole countryside is one vast cemetery, and in many places thousands of unburied bodies under the sky. The bodies are scattered throughout the district there are no longer any living Austrians other than dead, wounded or prisoners, but from San Dona seaward strenuous fighting, according to the latest reports, is still going on, because the width of the river and the inside nature of the currents thereabouts add to the difficulties of the Austrian retreat.

Taking advantage of this situation, Italian cavalry regiments have been brought into play, and in furious charges are punishing the fugitives with their swords.

Cavalry Play Havoc

At Campolongo, south of Zenon, the night's combat, overwhelming in resistance, brought them to the very pinnacles crowded with Austrians about to cross. Italian infantry and cavalry heretofore following in their wake destroyed the passageway, taking many prisoners.

It is estimated that the Austrian losses now approach a quarter of a million men, the eve of battle, was augmented by from three to four army corps—about fifteen divisions—had lost 60,000 combatants by Saturday evening. Its tenth, twelfth and seventeenth divisions each counted 5000 in dead, wounded and missing. One regiment was reduced to five officers and 382 men. Ten of them, the best fighting remnants, and a division of Schutzen, Honved and Feldjager were cut utterly to pieces at the same time.

Losses Staggering

In Austrian officers themselves reckoned about 40,000 men and horses lost in combat in the sixth army fronting Montello, while the losses incurred by the subsequent catastrophic retreat are not known with any sort of precision.

Hundreds of bodies have been carried out to sea. The general commanding the Ninety-first Schutzen brigade was found near Meolo with his head blown out, having killed himself amidst the piled-up corpses of his forces, annihilated after a valiant resistance.

Boys Over There Ask Hope News

Paris, June 26.—The committee on public information has requested the daily from Washington for distribution to the boys over there. The committee is reported in Paris and then to the various fronts.

GERMAN GUNNERS REGISTERED IN VILLAGES WHICH GET KNOCKED OUT AT ONCE

German gunners have registered, in the villages which get knocked out at once, in the trenches, where they live to be quick with their gas masks and handy with the machine guns and steady when the barrage comes down before a night raid on outposts.

Minor operations, which do not make much show in the newspapers, are as important as any other kind of battle to them, and they are out to make big history unless strictly necessary. When the time comes they will go through with it in the usual way that the British soldiers have gone through all the battles of this war, to the wonder of all men who see them in action.

Normal at the West Front

So new life is normal on the front, with the usual amount of shell fire, knocking out a few men here, a few men there on this sector, and providing a normal amount of work in field hospitals and casualty clearing station, and demonstrating that there is a war on to the people who are not likely to forget it.

The business of the day proceeds—a vast business, impossible to describe as one travels from base to front and along the lines for a hundred miles or more—with transport columns moving up with the usual supplies of rationing for food and gun, with labor companies working on roads and digging new trenches, with battalions in rest training hard in the open fields and battalions in support putting new drafts through their paces, and all the activities of millions of men, doing a hundred thousand jobs which have only one purpose and meaning—to perform every part of that highly complicated machine known as the army in the field.

Wherever one goes, the same old picture.

Continued on Page Five, Column Two

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How to Germany

It is emphasized here also that the Austrian defeat may be regarded as a severe blow to Germany, since it is now resolutely followed up by the victorious Italians. Eight miles beyond the Piave the army will have to cross the Alpi and the Lemene rivers, which are most probably now at full flood. Little further back is the Tagliamento, an important barrier, believed to be broken by the defeated and demoralized Austrians to cross.

They evidently fear more than twenty miles along the coast between the Piave and the Tagliamento are marshes, swamps and bogs, which would be a serious obstacle which may expose Austria to disaster if they are not already prepared to meet them.

It is generally believed here that the Italian army will not be able to follow the German method of striking where the adversary is weakest and drive against Austria with all their force while she is torn with internal troubles and utterly disorganized at the front.

ITALY TO PEACE

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